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more divorces than the court records. This, however, is not the case in 1884 (see Mr. Keller's table loc. cit., page 472), when both sets of records were the same. Nor in 1885, when the records in the first case gave 4277 divorces, whereas the court records gave only 4123. For the two years (1884 and 1885) there would be a difference between the two sets of records of 154 divorces. If we subtract from this the number of judgments reversed by the courts (32), we have a remainder of 122 divorces more than were allowed by law during those two years.

G. N. C.

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#### ANTHROPOMETRY.

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*The results of Anthropometry as derived from the measurements of the Students of Amherst College.* Amherst, 1892. Pp. 7, Tables.

This paper was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education at their annual meeting in Philadelphia, April, 1892. It begins with a sketch of the historical development of the idea that physical measurements may afford a basis for the determination of the ideal man, and presents a further treatment of this enquiry with which Dr. Hitchcock is so thoroughly identified.

Since 1860 about three thousand students have been measured by the Department of Physical Education at Amherst College. The results have been carefully tabulated in several different ways, and are given in six tables appended to this report. All measurements are expressed in both metric and common units. The 54 items noted are derived as follows: weight (1), heights (6), girths (23), breadths (10), lengths (4), strengths (8), lung capacity (1), and pilosity (1).

The six compilations given are: (1) *Table of the Average Student*, showing the average of each item for 7988 men measured. (2) *Table of the Student 21 years old*, showing the measurements of 326 men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years. (3) *Table of the Student of Mean Proportions*, showing the arithmetical mean of the measurements of 2086 men. (4) *Table of 50 per cent Measurements*, showing the items for 2230 men arranged by Galton's Percentile Method. (5) *Table of Ages*, showing the measurements of 1430 men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, arranged in ten groups. (6) *Table of Heights*, in which the measurements of 1322

men are grouped under the differing body heights from the lowest to the highest, with the variation of one centimeter, or about half an inch in each group.

After indicating that each of the features emphasized in the tables is of great importance, he says: "But for educational and developmental study where so much of the need of physical training now lies, for the training, strengthening, and developing of weak and poorly developed bodies, the *standard of stature* seems the safest and surest to work from."

R. W.

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#### A UNIVERSITY COURSE IN STATISTICS.

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In the Programme of Courses in Political Economy announced for 1892-93, by the University of Chicago, it is stated that a course in statistics will be given by Mr. Fisher. The scope of the instruction is indicated by the following paragraphs:—

The purpose of this course is to train students in the theory and methods of statistics. Inasmuch as economic principles throw light upon the proper choice and comparison of statistical data, a knowledge of the Course in Political Economy is a prerequisite to entrance into this course. On the other hand, statistical methods are needed for the correction and furthering of our knowledge of economic principles.

Attention will be given to the vast statistical material at hand, and the student will have an introduction into the bibliography of the subject. The growth of the study, establishment of statistical offices and their organization, collection and elaboration of data, detection and elimination of errors, presentation of results in tabular form, training in graphic representation, will form a part of the work.

Practical exercises will be required of each student in connection with the collection and presentation of statistics of mortality, insurance, production, population, wages, prices, trade, crime, etc. The great libraries of the city of Chicago will furnish exceptional advantages for this work.